

## WEEKLY COURIER

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, INDIANA

## CURRENT NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 31st, the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund was passed. In the House, the majority report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of Spencer vs. Morey, of Louisiana, declaring Spencer entitled to the seat, was adopted without division.

In the Senate, on the 1st, the impeachment matter was taken up and Mr. Whyte submitted an order that the accused be ordered to plead further, or answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from this date. Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate in opposition to the order, arguing that the recent order of the Senate was not valid, because it had not been adopted by a two-thirds vote, and claimed that every Senator also who voted against jurisdiction would be bound to vote not guilty on the final vote. Messrs. Lord and McMahon replied on behalf of the Managers, and urged that the trial go on. The matter was finally put over until Tuesday next. In the House, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and to provide for its gradual reduction, and consolidate certain of its staff departments, was considered and passed.

In the Senate, on the 2d, the Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes. Mr. Morrill (Maine), Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, spoke at length against the reductions in the bill made by the House. An amendment proposed by the committee, restoring the salary of Representatives to \$5,000 per annum, instead of \$4,500 as proposed in the House bill, was agreed to. Other amendments restoring the salaries of officers and clerks of the Senate and House, etc., were also agreed to. In the House, some progress was made with the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 3d, a bill was introduced and passed—yeas 30, nays 8—authorizing the President to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux Indians as soon as possible, for the purpose of negotiating with them for the relinquishment of the Black Hills, and otherwise for the preservation of peace; and appropriating \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the commission and to collect the Indians in one place for conference; any agreement made or treaty negotiated to be confirmed by Congress. The Appropriation bill was then taken up and the amendment restoring the salary of the President to \$50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 19. Other amendments restoring salaries of clerks, etc., were also agreed to. In the House, the Indian Appropriation bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, but was left unfinished.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Sargent, Howe and Boggs. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered. In the House, Mr. Blaine, rising to a question of privilege, made a lengthy speech in reference to an investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroad transactions with which his name had become involved, and read the Mulligan letters and the memorandum accompanying the same, and made explanations of various allusions contained therein. Mr. Blaine charged the committee engaged in investigating these matters with unfairness towards him, and Messrs. Knott and Hutton replied, denying the charges. The discussion was listened to with intense interest, and at one time, when Mr. Blaine charged the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Knott) with having received and suppressed a dispatch from Mr. Caldwell in London, confirmatory of Mr. Scott's testimony, the applause on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries was so loud and long continued, that the Speaker (Mr. Cox) reprimanded the galleries and ordered the Doorkeeper to clear the floor of all unauthorized persons. Mr. Knott denied having suppressed the dispatch alluded to, and intimated his belief that it (the dispatch) was a "fixed up job," inasmuch as the committee had endeavored to ascertain Mr. Caldwell's address, but had failed to do so. In conclusion Mr. Blaine moved the previous question on his resolution [that the Committee be instructed to report regarding the Caldwell telegram] and attempted to make further remarks, but was prevented by loud calls to order, and by the Speaker pro tem. ruling that he was not entitled to the floor for that purpose. The House refused to second the previous question, and then, on motion of Mr. Banning, the motion of Mr. Blaine was referred to the Committee on Judiciary by a vote of 124 to 97; and here, after a day of great excitement, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 6th, consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed, Managers and counsel being present, and it was ordered that on the 6th of July, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will proceed to hear evidence on the merits of the trial in this case. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until the 16th instant, it being understood that the Court would meet that day to receive the answer of the respondent under the order adopted. Mr. Whyte presented the petition of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, for removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House, after discussion, the proposition to arrange the rules so as to allow the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time, was agreed to—yeas 111, nays 97. The object of the change is to allow that committee to report a bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. The Indian Appropriation bill was perfected in Committee of the Whole and passed by the House.

## WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated Alexander P. Tutton for Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

A very sensational feature in the Blaine investigation occurred on the 1st, when a witness named Mulligan, of Boston, gave an account of an interview with Blaine, at the request of the latter, on the evening previous, upon which occasion Blaine supplied witness, for the sake of his wife and children, to deliver up some letters written by him (Blaine), which witness had in his possession, the publication of which he (Blaine) said would ruin him (Blaine) forever. Witness allowed Blaine to take them, under promise that he would return them, which he afterward refused to do. While this statement was being made, Mr. Blaine sat opposite the witness and exhibited considerable mirth at his recital, particularly when Mulligan said he (Blaine) had threatened to commit suicide unless the letters were given up. Mr. Blaine, at the conclusion of Mulligan's evidence, said that the letters in question were some private letters, in no wise relating to the subject under investigation, and that Mulligan's evidence as to his threatening to commit suicide, etc., was unqualifiedly false. The Chairman of the Committee then asked Mr. Blaine to produce the letters for the perusal of the committee, with the understanding that they should not be made public unless they were pertinent to the matter under investigation. Mr.

Blaine said for the present he would decline to accede to the request of the committee, until he had consulted with his lawyers.

Secretary Cameron was sworn in and assumed control of the War Department on the 1st, and Secretary Taft at the same time took possession of the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Blaine again appeared before the Sub-Judiciary Committee on the 2d, and read a statement from his counsel, Jeremiah S. Black and Matt. Carpenter, to whom he had submitted the letters recovered by him from the witness Mulligan. They say that they have examined all the letters in question, and find nothing in them bearing at all upon the case now pending before the committee, and they advise Mr. Blaine to assert his right as an American citizen, and resist to the utmost any attempt to take them from him. Blaine then informed the committee that, in accordance with his legal advice, he would decline to produce the letters or memorandum of their contents.

The public debt statement for May places the total debt, principal and interest, at \$2,213,616,216, less \$110,295,474 cash in Treasury, showing a reduction during May of \$4,617,515. The cash in the Treasury is represented by \$66,624,766 in coin, \$9,285,708 in currency, and \$34,385,000 in special deposits.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the 1st and explained at length his account with A. G. Cattell & Co. He also made a general and specific denial of the various charges made against his official integrity.

Hon. S. S. Burdett, of Missouri, Commissioner of the General Land-office, recently tendered his resignation, on account of ill-health. From Washington he went to Philadelphia and New York, and was last seen alive at the Astor House in the latter city, on the 13th ult. It was rumored that his dead body had been found in New Jersey, but it proved to be a case of mistaken identity. Mr. Burdett's friends fear that he has committed suicide.

The Court of Claims has decided to appoint a Receiver for the Hot Springs property, in Arkansas, on behalf of the Government. He is to collect rents equal to the amount paid by the occupants of the buildings at the time the land was declared Government property.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, on the 5th, continued the investigation into the charges against Speaker Kerr, and the latter presented a written statement concerning his recommendation of Green for the position of Lieutenant in the Army, for which Harney swore he paid Kerr \$450. Kerr's statement was to the effect that he had offered to recommend two persons from his own State for the position, both of whom, however, had declined; and there being no other applications, and Green having solicited him to favor his application, he had, after careful scrutiny of his recommendations, consented to do so. In regard to Harney's alleged payment of money to him, he characterized the statement as a willful and malicious falsehood.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to the provision in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, abolishing the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

The Senate Committee on Finance, which was instructed by resolution, early in the session, to examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, with a view of ascertaining whether certain discrepancies existed therein, reports the system of Treasury accounts now in use to be as perfect as human ingenuity could probably devise, and that the apparent discrepancies in some of the financial statements at different periods arise from different systems of book-keeping, which have been satisfactorily explained to the committee.

## EAST.

The Maryland delegation to the St. Louis Convention will probably cast its first vote for Senator Bayard; further than this the preferences of the delegates are not known. The State Convention adopted hard-money resolutions.

Peter Cooper has conditionally accepted the nomination for President tendered by the National Independent Convention. In his letter to the President of the Convention he says:

While I most heartily thank the Convention for the great honor they have conferred upon me, kindly permit me to say that there is a bare possibility, if wise counsel prevail, that the sorely needed relief from the blighting effects of unwise legislation relative to the finances, which the people so earnestly seek, may be had through either the Republican or Democratic party, both of them meeting in National Convention at an early day. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that, while I have no aspiration for the position of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the interests of my country. I therefore accept your nomination conditionally, expressing the earnest hope that the Independent party may yet attain its exalted aims, while permitting me to step aside and remain in that quiet life which is most congenial to my nature and my time of life.

(Signed) PETER COOPER.

It is stated that a Grand Council of the American League, a secret political organization, was recently organized in Philadelphia, in which 21 States were represented by two delegates from the Grand Council of each State, and that a committee was appointed to call a National Conference to meet at Philadelphia, on the 19th of July, to act upon a nomination for President and Vice-President. A delegation was appointed to attend the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions in the interest of the League, and it was resolved to issue an address calling upon all Americans to vote in favor of Americans ruling America, and for the Bible in public schools without compromise. The conference adjourned to meet July 4, at Boston.

Ten thousand Knights-Templar marched in procession at Philadelphia on the 1st, commanderies from nearly every State in the Union being present.

Vermont sends a Tilden delegation to the St. Louis Convention.

A tank containing 21,000 barrels of crude petroleum was struck by lightning near Oil City, Pa., on the 3d. It immediately exploded, and the flames communicated to another tank containing 23,000 barrels, all

of which was burned. The loss was about \$100,000.

The family of Martin Laros, nine in number, who lived on the Delaware River about five miles above Easton, Pa., were poisoned on the 31st ult. by drinking poisoned coffee. The father, mother, and a young man who was a barber in the family died soon after from the effects of the poison, which was shown by chemical analysis to have been arsenic and sufficient in quantity to kill a hundred people. The others who partook all suffered more or less, and some of them were in a critical condition. The author of this diabolical crime proved to be one of the sons, named Allen C. Laros, a school-teacher, who has confessed that he committed the horrible crime for the purpose of obtaining some money.

J. C. Ayer, the well known patent medicine man of Massachusetts, has become insane and is now an inmate of an asylum.

Wilhelmina Weick, convicted of the murder of her step-son, Michael, at Buffalo, N. Y., has been sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of July.

## WEST AND SOUTH.

The Iowa Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines on the 31st. The platform adopted favors the gradual resumption of specie payment. The delegates chosen are nearly unanimous for Blaine, and they were instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention, held on the 31st, adopted resolutions against financial contraction, and for the repeal of the Resumption act. The delegates to St. Louis are nearly unanimous for Hendricks.

The Louisiana Republican State Convention was held on the 31st. The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were instructed.

Wm. P. Walsh, Postmaster at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 27th shot and killed John C. Hale, a prominent citizen. The cause of the shooting was a business difficulty.

The Virginia and Alabama State Conventions, to nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention, were held on the 31st. The delegations are uninstructed, and their preferences are not known.

The British steamship Rila, drawing 16 feet 5 inches of water, passed through the Lake Jetties on the 1st, outward bound, at full speed; and the Morgan line of steamers will use the Jetties channel exclusively hereafter.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention elected a Tilden delegation to the St. Louis Convention and adopted a hard-money platform.

The Chicago Grand Jury, on the 1st, returned indictments against nine County Commissioners and ex-Commissioners, and against a number of contractors, the whole being charged with conspiring to defraud Cook County. The evidence is said to show the existence of a most unscrupulous ring which has defrauded the county out of large sums of money in various ways.

Sentence was passed, on the 2d, upon a number of the convicted members of the New Orleans Whisky Ring, as follows: John Henderson, rectifier, 16 months' imprisonment and \$6,000 fine; W. G. James, storekeeper, 16 months' and \$1,000; Otto H. Karstendf, rectifier, 16 months' and \$2,000; John R. Beales and Wm. M. Todd, storekeeper and gauger, 16 months' and \$1,000; Edward Fehrbach, distiller, 18 months' and \$1,000. Imprisonment to be in the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville.

Sentence was passed, on the 2d, upon a number of members of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, mostly rectifiers and distillers, who pleaded guilty to the indictments found against them. These were R. W. Ulrich, Louis Teuscher, W. R. Joutet, L. G. Quinn, Benjamin Quinlan, W. H. Wadsworth and Bolman & O'Hara. The sentence in each case was \$1,000 fine and one day's imprisonment.

The House Committee appointed to investigate Federal expenditures in Louisiana, began taking testimony at New Orleans on the 1st.

The lightning express train which was advertised to make the entire run across the continent in 84 hours, left New York at 1 a. m. on the 1st, and arrived in San Francisco at 9:25 a. m. on the 4th (local time), having accomplished the feat in 26 minutes less than the time specified. No accident occurred during the trip to delay the train for more than a few minutes at any time, and some astonishing bursts of speed were made, in several instances quite long distances being made at the rate of more than a mile a minute. The excursionists were greeted with a national salute upon their arrival in San Francisco, and afterward were serenaded and banqueted.

The reported massacre on the Black Hills route of Col. Stone's Cincinnati company fortunately proved untrue. They arrived safely at Custer City and were not molested by the Indians.

The graves of Confederate dead were decorated at Louisville on the 3d, and also in Arlington Cemetery, D. C. There were no public exercises in either place.

Florida sends a Blaine delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, only one delegate being opposed to him, and he is for Conkling.

Information was received at Omaha, on the 5th, by a courier from Red Cloud Agency, that Yellow Robe had recently arrived at the agency from the hostile camp, where 3,000 warriors were assembled, ready to fight. On the same day news was received at Topeka from Fort Hayes, that Company D of the 5th Cavalry, which had been scouting up the Salmon River, had sent for reinforcements. The company had met and skirmished sometime with two hundred Indians at a point seventy-five miles northwest of Hayes, but had not troops enough to hold or capture them.

In the Circuit Court at Chicago, on the 5th, five Judges sitting in banc gave diverse opinions in the Majority case of Colvin vs. Hoynes—three of the Judges deciding that Colvin was the legal incumbent of the office, while the two dissenting Judges declared in

favor of Hoynes. Mayor Colvin has therefore been reinstated.

Mr. Blaine's reading and explanation of the famous Mulligan letters, in the House, on the 5th, and his arraignment of the Judiciary Committee for its conduct of the investigation into his affairs, together with Proctor Knott's and Mr. Hutton's replies thereto, was the occasion of the most intense excitement, both among members and the large crowd of spectators in the galleries. The applause was so great at one time that the Speaker sharply reprimanded the galleries and ordered the floor cleared of all unauthorized persons.

It is reported that a Black Hills party arrived at Yankton, on the 5th, bringing \$20,000 in gold dust. They report no Indians on the Fort Pierre route.

At De Soto, Miss., on the 5th, Sam. Anderson, colored, who was arrested for attempting an outrage on Miss Vaughn, and then cutting the throat of her brother, whom he left for dead, was taken from the officers by a body of armed men, and hung. His father, charged with being accessory to the attempted murder, is in jail.

At Mayville, Ky., on the 6th, while U. S. Marshal Harrington, of Covington, was endeavoring to seize the steamer Kate Dickson, owned by Capt. James Taylor, of McKeesport, Pa., the latter fired upon the Marshal with a double-barreled gun, killing him instantly. One of the Marshal's party then returned the fire, killing Capt. Taylor.

## FOREIGN.

Preliminary work upon the projected tunnel between England and France has begun at Langatte, France.

It is officially announced from Constantinople that the late Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, committed suicide on the 4th by opening the veins of his arm with a pair of scissors.

The press of Paris and Rome receive the report of the late Sultan's suicide with contemptuous incredulity, and freely express their belief that he was assassinated after the manner of most of his predecessors.

Mexican news, from Government sources, is to the effect that the Revolutionists are on their last legs, having suffered recently a series of disastrous defeats. On May 29 a sanguinary battle was fought in Oaxaca, in which the insurgents were defeated with a loss of nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded, besides many prisoners, among the latter being three Generals. The Government forces lost 800 in killed and wounded, General Covilla being among the killed.

## Missouri Democratic State Convention.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, held at Jefferson City on the 31st, adopted the following resolutions:

1. Fidelity to all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.
2. The perpetual union of the States, with local self-government to every section.
3. Civil service reform, and the restitution of the lost honesty, fidelity and capacity as qualifications for public office.
4. Retrenchment and economy in the Federal State and municipal administrations; easing the burdens on labor by the reduction of offices and taxation.
5. Exposure and speedy punishment by penal laws of corruption and peculation in the administration of public affairs.
6. Private use and appropriation of public funds by official custodians means embezzlement and robbery; official accountability exacted and enforced by better administration of the civil and criminal law.
7. Free schools exempt from all sectarian control; a free press accountable for abuses to civil and criminal laws.
8. The preservation of the public faith and credit, and honest payment of the public debt.
9. That we are in favor of the repeal of the Resumption Act of January, 1875, but inasmuch as the National Convention of the Democratic party is to be held within the next thirty days, we deem it inexpedient to adopt any resolution respecting the currency or finances of the country, but refer the same to such Convention, hereby pledging ourselves to support its platform and give it the electoral vote of Missouri for its nominee. The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, party of reform and party of economy. It intrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, it will hold it to be a pressing duty to restore the full and perfect equality among the States against the aggressive usurpation of centralized power, re-establish the moral power of the Government and eliminate crime as a common characteristic of political life; that the present deplorable condition of morals and business in the country are the result of corrupt and partisan administration, and that reform is absolutely necessary for the relief of the people and preservation of the Government, and that this can only be done by a change of Administration.

The delegates to the St. Louis Convention are divided principally between Tilden and Hendricks, with a majority said to be in favor of the former.

## Did Tobacco Come From America?

A German iconoclast maintains that tobacco was familiar to the Old World before the year 1492. He claims to have found two mentions of the weed antedating the discovery of America. First—According to Sale the Koran contains a prophecy of Mahomet couched in these words:—"In later times there will be men calling themselves Moslems only in name, for they will smoke *tambaco*." Second—In the writings of a Rabbinical author who lived before Columbus occurs a passage which Buxtorf translates thus: "The Persians eat *tahaki* without salt." The verb in this passage (*achal*) signifies not only "to eat," but also "to drink."

And very many Oriental nations say "to drink tobacco" instead of to smoke, this phrase reaching so far east as Japan. Among the wares imported into Alexandria during the reign of Emperor Commodus was one indicated by the name Duakkha; very similar to the name Taakko, applied to tobacco by the inhabitants of the Mosquito coast and many Caffirs, while the name among the Cochinchinese is Tuakhan. The narghileh, or water pipe, furthermore, is found represented in the ruins of Nakschi Rustun, an ancient city of Persia.

—In St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where dairying is carried on extensively, there are some 85,000 cows. Estimating the amount sold from each cow to be \$30 above home consumption, which is a low estimate, an income of \$2,580,000 is realized.

## Serious Mishap of a Female Gymnast.

Another of those terrible accidents which could easily be avoided if a little extra precaution were taken, occurred yesterday at the afternoon performance given by Howes & Cushing's Circus Company. It took place during what is known in gymnastic parlance as a "single trapeze act," by Mile. Leraux, who goes through many wonderful and daring feats on the trapeze. At the matinee yesterday the performer mentioned had almost terminated her act when the accident referred to occurred. The last feat which she performs before retiring is a most hazardous one. The trapeze is swung by means of a rope until Mile. Leraux, as she sits on the bar, touches the tent at one side with her head. At the moment she throws herself backward, with a slight scream, and at the same time the bass drummer thumps his instrument with all his might to enhance the excitement, while the performer catches her feet in the ropes by which the trapeze bar is suspended and swings to and fro, head downwards. Yesterday, however, the scream and the thumps on the drum seemed only signals of a painful catastrophe, for as Mile. Leraux threw herself backward one of the ropes was heard to give, and before the trapeze reached the perpendicular the rope parted and the performer was seen flying through the air to the ground.

The law prescribes that at all such exhibitions a netting shall be spread beneath the performer, and the circus people, in this case, have been in the habit of having a netting, in size about twelve feet by four, held by four men under the middle of the swing of the trapeze. When Mile. Leraux fell she struck the netting, but the men who were holding it failed to hold it with the firmness required, and it was torn out of their hands by the falling lady, who struck the ground with an almost unbroken fall of about forty feet. Great excitement was manifested by the audience, but the band continued the uneven tenor of its way, and Mile. Leraux was carried from the ring. Upon examination a doctor ascertained that no bones were broken, but that the trapezist had sustained internal injuries, which will prevent her from again performing for at least six months, and which may preclude her from ever again appearing in the ring.—N. Y. Herald.

## Cooking by Cold.

The generally accepted theory of the cooking of meat relates to the application of heat; but quite recently Dr. Sawiczewsky has called attention to the fact that almost precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished by the exposure of animal flesh to extreme cold. Indeed, the sensation experienced by touching freezing mercury is very much that of a severe burn. The experimenter referred to proposes to apply his method to the preservation of meats, first by subjecting them to a temperature of 33 deg. Fahr. below zero, and then sealing them up hermetically in tin vessels. Animal substances, kept for a long time in these boxes, on examination proved to be extremely palatable, and being partially cooked, required but a little additional heat to prepare them for the table. The German Government has lately been prosecuting investigations into this process as a means of preparing military and naval supplies, a large quantity suitably sealed being placed on board some vessels undertaking a long voyage, with a view of determining more definitely its availability for the purpose referred to. An establishment in Hungary is now engaged in the preparation of meats by this method on an extensive scale.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1875.		
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	9.00	9.11.00
HOGS—Live.....	6.00	6.00
SHEEP—Unshorn.....	6.25	6.25
COTTON—Middle.....	4.25	6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Choice.....	1.37	5.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Choice.....	1.37	5.85
CORN—Western Mixed.....	50	50
OATS—Western Mixed.....	32 1/2	41
PORK—New Mess.....	18 75	18 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middle.....	5.75	5.12 1/2
BEEF CATTLE—Choice.....	4.50	4.25
Good to Prime.....	3.00	4.12 1/2
Cows and Heifers.....	4.25	4.40
Corn-fed Texans.....	5.60	5.80
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....	2.50	3.50
FLOUR—Choice Country.....	4.65	5.00
XXX.....	1.37 1/2	1.38
WHEAT—Red No. 2.....	1.15	1.15 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	42 1/2	43
OATS—No. 2.....	31	31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	61	62
TIMOTHY SEED.....	1.75	2.25
TABACCO—Planters' Leaf.....	4.75	6.20
Medium Shipping Leaf.....	8.50	9.75
RAY—Choice Timothy.....	16.00	17.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....	20	22
Eggs.....	69	10
PORK—Standard Mess.....	19.50	19.75
LARD—Steam.....	11 1/2	12
WOOL—Tub washed, Choice.....	60	65
Unwashed Combing.....	20	26
KANSAS CITY.		
BEEVES—Native Steers.....	3.75	4.45
HOGS.....	3.00	3.75
CATTLE.....	4.50	5.10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Common to Choice.....	2.90	5.00
HOGS—Common to Choice.....	5.90	6.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice.....	3.00	6.50
FLOUR—Choice Winter Extra.....	7.87 1/2	7.87 1/2
Spring Superfine.....	5.00	4.00
WHEAT—Spring No. 2.....	1.04	1.04 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	29	29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	70	71
PORK—New Mess.....	17.95	18.00
LARD—Per cwt.....	10.55	10.60
MEMPHIS.		
COTTON—Middle.....	6	11
FLOUR—Choice.....	6.75	8.25
CORN—No. 3 White.....	52	55
OATS.....	48	50
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—Choice to Family.....	6.25	7.50
CORN.....	31	65
OATS—No. 2.....	39 1/2	40
RAY—Choice.....	11.00	22.50
PORK—New Mess.....	20.00	20.50
BACON.....	98	118
SUGAR—Fair to Prime.....	97 1/2	98 1/2
COTTON—Low Middling.....	6	30 1/2